

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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ENTRY VISAS SOUGHT BY USSR OFFICIALS REFUSED

OW020809 Tokyo Kyodo in English 0755 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 2, KYODO -- Japan has refused a visit sought by six Soviet officials for a tour of videocassette recorder (VCR) plants, Foreign Ministry sources said Tuesday.

The ministry turned down an application for entry visas by the Russian officials, who included Vladislav Grigoryevich Kolesnikov, first deputy secretary of the Electronic Industry Ministry.

The sources declined comment on reasons for the refusal. Informed sources said one reason is to forestall a possible flow of technology into the Soviet Union that is worrying the United States.

The Soviet officials had contacted three major Japanese electronics firms -- Song, Victor, and Matsushita -- last July, seeking a visit during September to their VCR production lines, the sources said.

The Soviet officials also included experts on video technology who would easily obtain useful information if they took a look at VCR plant equipment, specialists said.

The Soviet Union reportedly plans to purchase VCR plant equipment from Japanese or West German companies.

USSR SEEKS COOPERATION IN SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT

OW020807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 2, KYODO -- the Soviet Union has informed the Japanese business community of its plan to step up the development of natural resources in Siberia with Japanese cooperation, a Japanese business executive said Tuesday.

Ryoichi Kawai, chairman of the lumber subcommittee, the Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee, told KYODO that the Soviets have made informal soundings to that effect to Japan. Kawai, who is also chairman of Komatsu, a major builder of construction machinery, said unless the Soviets made their stand clearer, the Japanese would be in no position to make a definite response to the Soviet request.

According to Kawai, it is not clear what policy the Soviet government is following toward the development of Siberia, and in which projects the Soviets are seeking Japanese cooperation.

Kawai said he favored a plan to send a mission, led by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and also chairman of the Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee, to the Soviet Union next spring.

He said that since the United States and European countries have sent economic missions to Moscow and the Soviet Union has dispatched a mission to West Germany, it is good Japan will send a similar mission to the Soviet capital for talks on economic ties between the two countries.

PETROCHMICAL PLANT TALKS WITH IRAN RESUMED

OW020349 Toky KYODO in English 0306 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran, Nov 2, KYODO -- A visiting high-level Japanese Government mission held talks with Iranian officials here Monday, apparently centering on the long-stalled Iran-Japan petrochemical plant at Bandar-e Khomeyni.

The talks lasted about two hours and a half, with the Iranians presumably pressing for Japanese Government commitments to help break the deadlock in talks between the partners in the Iran-Japan Petrochemical Company (IJPC) over the project's future.

The group, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga, is the first Japanese Government mission to visit Iran since the Iranian Islamic Revolution of 1979. It will return home Saturday.

The Iranian officials at Monday's talks included Oil Minister Mohammad Gharaz and his deputy, Abbas Honardust.

The Japanese side is believed to have said it would await the outcome of private-level talks to get under way here shortly. In the Japanese Government's view, the resumption of work on the petrochemical complex is primarily a problem to be settled by Mitsui and Co. and other Japanese companies involved.

A team of Mitsui engineers was due to arrive here Tuesday to try to pave the way for resumption of work. The joint undertaking, now 85 percent complete, has been twice suspended in the wake of the Iranian revolution and the Iran-Iraq war.

Late last September, the Japanese and Iranian partners agreed to start preparatory work for the resumption of the project within a month. They also agreed to continue talks on how to finance the cost of the remaining work.

#### GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST IWC TOTAL WHALING BAN

OW020155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 2, KYODO -- The government decided Tuesday to lodge a formal complaint against a total whaling ban imposed by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) in a bid to protect the nation's hard-pressed whaling industry.

Government officials said the objection, which was approved by the Cabinet Tuesday morning, would be filed soon to meet the deadline set for Thursday with the Secretariat of the 36-member whaling commission.

The IWC, overriding strong protests from Japan and other whaling nations, adopted a resolution last July to ban all commercial whaling starting from 1986.

Despite warnings of possible sanctions from the United States, government officials argued that Japan had to declare its objection because of the implications of a total whaling ban on the country's hard-pressed whaling industry. Officials pointed out commercial whaling is a traditional industry in Japan and a total ban would destroy the centuries-old tradition which the government feels bound to protect.

In addition, a total ban on whaling would affect the jobs of 1,300 people directly involved in whaling and another 50,000 people in related industries, the officials said.

A third reason cited by officials behind the government's stand was that it would be difficult for the nation as a whole to see the country's whaling industry destroyed at the hands of overseas pressure.

The United States, which supports the whaling ban, has threatened to impose economic penalties against nations violating the IWC rule, and U.S. Ambassador in Tokyo Mike Mansfield took up the issue Monday in a meeting with Foreign Minister Yoshiro Sakurai. Foreign Ministry officials said Mansfield warned Sakurai that a Japanese objection to the IWC resolution would draw fire from the U.S. Congress.

Government sources expressed concern the Japanese stand would affect the U.S. ratification of a U.S.-Japan fishery treaty and a 1983 quota allocations for Japanese fishermen operating within the U.S. 200-mile economic waters.

Foreign Minister Sakurauchi said the total ban on commercial whaling regardless of the state of resources lacked scientific background and ran counter to the purpose of the whaling treaty. In a statement on the filing of the objection, the foreign minister said it did not mean Japan had decided to continue whaling in 1986 and after, but it reserves its position on it with the act. He wished the IWC to conduct a comprehensive estimation and finalize a rational conclusion in three years.

Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Minister Kichiro Tazawa said he did not expect the United States would take "immediate" retaliatory measures against Japan, but did not rule out possible frictions with the United States over Japan's fishing rights within the U.S. territorial waters. He said the government should make efforts to make the United States understand what he called Japan's "special" circumstances in filing the objections with the IWC.

#### REVISION OF HISTORY TEXTBOOKS TO BE MOVED UP

OW011301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 1, KYODO -- The Education Ministry's Textbook Authorization Council decided Monday to move up its revision of high school history textbooks to fiscal 1983, one year earlier than scheduled, in response to strong protests by China and South Korea against Japan's glossing over its atrocities before and during World War II.

The council also decided in an eight-member subcommittee meeting on history textbooks to revise criteria for authorizing textbooks and newly stipulate that "consideration should be given to friendly and good will relations with neighboring countries." The council also agreed to apply the revised criteria to textbooks to be authorized from this yearend in fiscal 1982's authorization work.

The corrective measures were decided on the basis of a government statement issued late August in the name of Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa to defuse the textbook crisis which strained relations between Japan and China and South Korea. The government statement promised to make the necessary amendments under the government's responsibility and settled the textbook issue on a diplomatic level.

The council is expected to submit a recommendation incorporating the corrective measures to Education Minister Heiji Ogawa on November 16 after officially deciding on the recommendation on the same day. With the recommendation, the textbook issue is likely to be finally settled some three months after China filed its official protest in late July.

With the council's recommendation, the Education Ministry will then inform schools across the country of the corrective measures through bulletins.

#### EXPORT BANK CUTS COMPLETE PLANT FINANCING

OW280307 Tokyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct 28, KYODO -- The Export-Import Bank of Japan will lower the ratio of its financing for plant exports and development of resources by about 10 percent from November 1 due to shortage of funds, bank officials said Thursday. The government-owned bank currently provides 70 percent of overall financing needed for plant exports and 70-80 percent of overseas investment for development of resources.

The bank has decided to ask private exporters and developers to bear greater financing burdens in view of its fund shortages after Japan's plant equipment exports hit the highest level in history last year, the officials said. The bank will lower rates on plant export loans to keep them in line with the composite interest rates for plant exports set by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), they said.

Lending rates applied to financing of resources development, however, will remain unchanged, forcing developers to pay high interests charged by private financing institutions, sources close to the bank said.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDAFI CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS 2 NOV

## Economic, Cultural Agreement

SK030032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya signed in Pyongyang on November 2.

With a view to opposing imperialism, colonialism and Zionism and strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation in economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields between the two countries in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (hereinafter referred to as the contracting parties) agree as follows:

## Article 1

The contracting parties shall actively strive to strengthen cooperation in economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields in the interests of the peoples of the two countries struggling for the independent development of the country.

## Article 2

The economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation stipulated in this agreement covers the following subjects:

## 1. Cooperation in the Economic Field

Cooperation in the fields of industry and agriculture  
Cooperation in the field of fisheries  
Cooperation in the field of construction  
Cooperation in the fields of transportation and communications  
Cooperation in such other fields as may be mutually agreed upon

## 2. Cooperation in the Scientific-Technological Field

Exchange of scientific-technological documentation  
Exchange of experiences and information in the scientific-technological field

## 3. Cooperation in the Cultural Field

Cooperation in the cultural field  
Cooperation in the fields of education, physical culture and sports, and public health  
Cooperation in the fields of publications, information and arts.

## Article 3

The cooperation in various fields specified in Article 2 of this agreement shall be realised on the basis of separate agreed documents to be signed between the two countries or relevant organisations of the contracting parties.

**Article 4**

The contracting parties shall endeavour to expand and develop trade between the two countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

**Article 5**

The contracting parties shall encourage economic cooperation between relevant organisations of the two countries.

**Article 6**

Each contracting party shall undertake to use the technical documentation and information received from the other party only for the purpose specified in this agreement and shall be bound not to disclose them to any third party without the prior consent of the other party.

**Article 7**

The contracting parties shall be responsible for the personal security of the delegations, technicians, specialists and trainees dispatched to each other within the framework of this agreement and shall ensure that they observe the laws and regulations in force in the country of the receiving party.

**Article 8**

This agreement shall be valid for 5 years and be automatically extended for another 5 years unless either of the contracting parties notifies the other party in writing of its desire to terminate the agreement 6 months prior to the expiration of the agreement.

**Article 9**

The contracting parties can amend a part or the whole of this agreement or supplement it by written agreement.

**Article 10**

This agreement comes into force from the date of signature.

This agreement was signed in Pyongyang on the 2nd of November 1982, the two texts drawn up in duplicate each in the Korean and Arabic languages both being equally authentic.

Kim Il-song  
President  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi  
Leader of Great September 1 Revolution  
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

**Al-Qadhafi's Departure**

SK022353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2232 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (KCNA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, left Pyongyang on November 2 by special plane, successfully concluding his official visit to our country which he had been paying upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife warmly saw off Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi and his wife at Pyongyang airport.

The airport was pervaded with an atmosphere of farewell to the friendship envoy of the Libyan people. Set up amidst the crowd of thousands of farewell-bidders carrying national flags of Korea and Libya, bouquets and balloons in their hands were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, and slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Libyan people."

Present at the airport were Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and his wife, Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Chief of the General Staff O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading men of science, education, culture and arts, public health and the press and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Libya Kye Chang-hwan. Al-Majid Kashkushah, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya to our country, and its members and diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present.

A farewell function for Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi took place at the airport. The national anthems of our country and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah were played. In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army. Children's union members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and hugged him at parting. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed thanks for the hospitality accorded him by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song while he was staying in our country and went aboard the plane, waving to the cheering crowd. The plane took off at 10:50.

Thank You to Kim Il-song

SK030457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 2 received a message of thanks from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, leaving our country. The message of thanks reads:

Although our bodies are leaving Korea, our hearts and feelings of friendship and solidarity are not leaving with us, but they will remain always with you. We can hardly find adequate words to express our deepest thanks to Your Excellency and the friendly Korean people for the unprecedented welcome and hospitality reserved for us, which clearly showed the eternal friendship and solidarity between our peoples and between us.

This warm welcome and hospitality are a manifestation of the everlasting true friendship and unity existing between us. We assure Your Excellency that we will always remain faithful to our friendship and alliance we have established with Your Excellency and the heroic Korean people. And we express our admiration for the fact that a grand, new Korea has been built under Your Excellency's leadership, although everything had been destroyed by the imperialists, the heinous and despicable enemy.

We always highly estimate your resolute stand against the imperialists. The struggle will continue.

I heartily wish Your Excellency good health and a long life.

BULGARIAN ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL CALL ON KIM IL-SONG

SK290515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song October 28 received Khristo Kelchev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy here. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NIGERIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

SK222243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received credentials on October 22 from S.S. Salifu, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Korea. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Nigerian Embassy here.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador after receiving the credentials.

BENIN DELEGATION VISITS FOR TALKS WITH KWP

SK311012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 31 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on October 30 between delegations of the Workers Party of Korea and the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin [PPRB].

The talks were attended on our side by Yi Hwa-son, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and other personages concerned. Attending the talks on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Adamou Amjat, member of the External Relations Commission of the Central Committee of the PPRB and director of document and press of the cabinet of the president of the People's Republic of Benin. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

**KWP Hosts Fete**

SK310955 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 31 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a party on October 30 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the delegation of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin headed by Adamou Amjat, member of the External Relations Commission of the Central Committee of the PPRB and director of document and press of the cabinet of the president of Benin, on a visit to our country.

Yi Hwa-son, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, spoke at the party.

He stressed that the friendly relations between the two parties and two peoples had been initiated and nursed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Mathieu Kerekou, the outstanding leader of the Benin people.

He said: We know well of the successes achieved by the Benin people in their struggle for smashing subversive activities of the reactionary forces, liquidating the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule, consolidating the national independence and building a new society free from exploitation and oppression under the correct leadership of President Mathieu Kerekou, the outstanding leader of the Benin people, and sincerely rejoice over them as over our own.

He wished the party and people of Benin new successes in their future struggle.

Head of the delegation Adamou Amjat spoke next. Recalling that His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, the outstanding leader of the Benin people, visited beautiful Korea in July 1976, he declared: The purpose of our delegation in visiting your country is to further develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the two parties and two countries initiated by the great leader President Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou.

Permit us to convey greetings of His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, the outstanding leader of the Benin people, to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the ever-victorious leader of the Korean people.

His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, the outstanding leader of the Benin people, and the Benin party and people sincerely rejoice over the successes registered by the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said, and stressed: We support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song and believe that Korea will surely be reunified independently and peacefully.

The attendants at the party raised glasses to the friendship and unity between the parties of Korea and Benin, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, the outstanding leader of the Benin people.

#### LSWYK HOLDS MEETING TO PROTEST SOUTH'S REPRESSION

SK020806 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA) -- Students in Pyongyang held a meeting on November 1 to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's brutal suppression of the struggle of South Korean students for independence against U.S. imperialism, and for democracy against fascism.

Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, [SWYK], spoke first at the meeting. Pointing out that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique at the instigation of U.S. imperialism have launched a wholesale repressive campaign against the patriotic students and people of South Korea who rose up in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle, he said: Their frantic fascist repression is a desperate effort to stamp out the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and prop up the crumbling colonial domination and military fascist ruling system with the bayonet in South Korea.

The ever-mounting struggle of the students and people in South Korea, he said, is a righteous patriotic struggle against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the treacheries of the puppet clique and for defence of national dignity and for independence, democracy and reunification. He expressed warm support to the South Korean students in their undaunted struggle in the teeth of the enemy's brutal repression.

Under the savage suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, their lackey, frightened by the South Korean students' just struggle for national salvation, more than 100,000 guiltless people including patriotic students are chained in iron fetters in prisons and numerous people are detained in secret camps on solitary islands and in deep mountains in South Korea, he noted, and continued: The criminal suppression of people by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is manipulated and commanded by the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialist aggressors drove out the puppets to a massacre of fellow countrymen to plunge Kwangju into a sea of blood, ordered them to sentence those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan to capital punishment and instigate and manipulate all the brutal murder in South Korea. They are a heinous enemy of our nation.

I, in the name of the entire youth and students and people in the northern half of Korea, bitterly denounce with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, their stooges, who bestially suppress and stifle the righteous patriotic struggle of the South Korean students.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must refrain from encouraging the puppets to treacheries and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their lethal weapons and armed forces. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must stop treacherous acts and step down from "power" without delay.

Students of Kim Il-song University, Kim Hyong-chik Normal University and the Pyongyang Engineering College took the floor at the meeting. Saying that, with the Chon Tu-hwan group left alone, the South Korean students cannot realise any desire for education, national independence and national reunification, the speakers stressed: The students in the South must staunchly fight in firm unity till the U.S. imperialist aggressors are withdrawn and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique overthrown.

#### FACTORIES FULFILL YEARLY PRODUCTION PLANS

SK220514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- The fulfillment of yearly plans has been reported from more than 630 factories and enterprises, taking the country as a whole. 83 industrial establishments in North Hamgyong Province, 81 in Yanggang Province and over 50 respectively in North and South Hwanghae and South Pyongan Provinces topped their yearly targets.

Many factories and enterprises in Kangwon Province, Nampo, Pyongyang and Kaesong Municipalities and North Pyongan Province are fulfilling their yearly plans one after another. The workers in all parts of the country have registered such successes through the drive for the creation of "the speed of the 80's."

#### KANGSON STEEL COMPLEX MAKES TECHNICAL INNOVATION

SK281533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- The workers and technicians of the Kangson steel complex manufactured a modern electronic computer-operated cutter very high in efficiency by their own efforts and technique by giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and introduced it into production. Its full-scale introduction means a big advance in eliminating toilsome work partially remaining in metal industry. It has made it possible to save annually thousands of man-days labor and much electric power and accessories and lift the rolled steel treating capacity 20 per cent.

The workers of Kangson has also lengthened the life span of the ceiling of the electric hearth more than 50 times by remodelling it.

Now the complex is able to boost steel production by tens of thousands of tons while saving over 10,000 tons of fire-proof materials, thousands of tons of oil and thousands of man-days labor every day.

YI POM-SOK ON MIG-19, RELATIONS WITH USSR, JAPAN

SK031223 Seoul YONHAP in English 1001 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said Wednesday that China has not made any proposal as to the disposal of a MiG-19 flown here by a defec-ting Chinese Air Force pilot, but added Seoul would consider Chinese suggestions if they are made.

During a meeting with a group of Japanese journalists, Yi also said South Korea was not negotiating the fate of the aircraft through a third country. Seoul does not maintain diplomatic relations with communist nations including China and the Soviet Union. The South Korean Government allowed a Chinese Air Force pilot, who flew the MiG to an air force base south of Seoul late last month, to defect to Taiwan Sunday but has retained the aircraft to dispose of it in accordance with "international practice."

On another subject, Yi said he did not see the recent visits to Korea by Soviet officials as a sign of improved relations between Seoul and Moscow. The foreign minister noted that the Soviets were here to attend international conferences, and said South Korea would welcome Soviets visiting South Korea. A three-man delegation from the Soviet official news agency TASS visited South Korea in mid-October to attend a meeting of the Organization of Asian-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) sponsored by the YONHAP news agency. Their visits, the first to South Korea by Soviet citizens since 1945, were followed by another visit later in the month by G.P. Povov, director of the Soviet cultural preservation department, who came to attend an Asian regional meeting of the International Council of Museums Oct. 18-22.

On pending negotiations between Seoul and Tokyo over Japanese official loans to Korea, Yi urged Japan to respond to Seoul's latest proposal, but he did not elaborate on it. On the textbook controversy which strained Seoul-Tokyo relations, Yi said South Korea will continue to watch how the Japanese Government translates into action its commitment to correct the disputed parts in the revised editions of Japanese history textbooks.

## Further on Loan Talks

OW030923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, Nov 3, KYODO -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said Wednesday that it will be very difficult for Japan and South Korea to hold a regular ministerial conference within this year. Yi and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi earlier met in New York and agreed to convene the projected ministerial meeting.

Speaking to a group of Japanese newsmen now visiting Seoul, the foreign minister said Korea would be ready to hold the ministerial conference if it would not deal with bilateral economic cooperation. However, he said because of the current political situation in Japan, he believed it would be very difficult for the two nations to open the ministerial meeting within this year. Yi said the Japanese Government has not yet informed him of the exact date for the conference, indicating that the meeting may be postponed until next spring.

On the question of economic cooperation, the minister said his government is waiting for a "response from the Japanese side." Korea has been seeking increases in official development assistance (ODA) in connection with its current five-year development program. Korea initially sought dollar 6 billion from Japan but reduced it later to dollar 4 billion, with dollar 2.3 billion of the total amount in low interest ODA and the remaining dollar 1.3 billion in commodity loan.

Yi strongly called for Japanese Government concessions on aid. He also said the conference will be held in vain unless it produces concrete results on such problems as bilateral trade imbalance, the legal status of South Korean residents of Japan, and cultural inter-change.

Touching on the issue of Japanese textbooks, which are said to incorrectly describe historic relations between the two countries, Yi stressed that the accounts must be corrected at least for the 36 years of Japanese colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula in the past.

KIM SANG-HYOP TO VISIT PERU, CHILE, COLOMBIA

SK020221 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop will make official visits to Peru, Chile and Colombia for two weeks early next month for talks with leaders of these states on increased cooperation between Korea and their countries, it was learned yesterday. The detailed itinerary for his trip will be set through diplomatic channels, government sources said. His fortnight swing through the three states will contribute greatly to improving Korea's ties with them in diplomatic, trade, and industrial sectors, thereby seeking mutual interests.

During his tour, Premier Kim is expected to brief the government officials there on the development of the current situation on the Korean Peninsula. In particular, he will explain the significance of Seoul's peace formula including President Chon Tu-hwan's latest proposal for democratic unification of divided Korea and North Korea's negative response to it.

His South American tour has special importance since the three countries are mostly affiliated with the Nonaligned Movement, with which North Korea is now trying to gain better relations, diplomatic sources noted. The promotion of such sectors as supply of natural resources, joint ventures, and technical knowhow will also be among the main subjects Premier Kim will tackle with leaders there. Korea's ties with the three countries have notably improved as the trade with them showed a drastic increase trend in recent years.

CHUNGANG ILBO QUESTIONS U.S. 'SWING STRATEGY'

SK030507 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 2 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Reviving the Swing Strategy"]

[Text] Whenever the military threat in the Asian and Pacific regions is mentioned, we always find a deep gap in understanding between Korea and the United States. From our viewpoint, North Korea's military strength is the No 1 element threatening the security of Northeast Asia.

In our view of the danger which might develop when North Korea attempts a military adventure, not only the United States, which has combat troops in Korea, but also Japan, Communist China and the Soviet Union -- countries that have geopolitical and military interests on the Korean Peninsula -- will directly or indirectly be involved in the feud.

Nevertheless, the United States, viewing the Soviet Union as an overall threat to the security of the region, thinks that North Korea will never be able to provoke a war without approval and assistance from the Soviet Union and Communist China; that is, against the will of these two countries. On the basis of this understanding, the United States established its Pacific military strategy. In U.S. eyes, North Korea's threat appears to be greatest after the Soviet threat.

In this regard, the U.S. request of Japan to share in the defense of sealane transportation in case of an emergency, which is under active discussion between the two countries, draws our keen attention because our understanding of the picture of danger in Northeast Asia is so different from that of the United States.

News reports from Washington and Tokyo suggest that the United States assumes the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean as theaters where the United States and the Soviet Union will, if ever, clash militarily.

Needless to say, the Persian Gulf is a region of oil wells and the Indian Ocean is the sealane on which the oil produced in the Gulf is transported to Northeast Asia.

The idea of U.S. strategy seems to be that U.S.-Soviet military clashes in these regions will end after at least 2 or 3 months, when the U.S. Navy defeats the Soviet Union in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, and then the United States will be able to transfer the main force of the U.S. 7th Fleet in those areas to the Pacific. The U.S. is asking Japan to save time by defending the northern region of the Pacific with its naval force for 2-3 months and blocking the Soviet Far East fleet from advancing into the Pacific through three straits.

Such a plan was already framed under the name of "swing strategy" during the Carter era. We warned the United States against a possible power vacuum likely to be created in this region by such a strategy and further against a military adventure by North Korea which could be provoked as a result of such a power vacuum.

Although the swing strategy eventually developed into the Rapid Deployment Forces, it was later squeezed out by public criticism which asserted that the Rapid Deployment Forces would not be effective in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean because they are some 10,000 miles from U.S. territory.

Due largely to this fact, the swing strategy, whose main point is that U.S. 7th Fleet will be chiefly responsible for the defense of these regions, has been brought back to life. The United States urges Japan to increase its military strength so that it can substantially contribute to defending local security in Northeast Asia, including defense of the sealanes for 1,000 miles around Japan.

We agree in principle with the United States in this regard. We know that Japan is also flexibly dealing with U.S. criticism that Japan is enjoying a free ride on U.S. security policy. However, we want to point out two blind spots in the U.S. swing strategy which concern us very much.

First, the United States calculates that operations in the Indian Ocean will take 2-3 months. We do not understand on what basis the United States has come up with such a timetable. In view of present U.S. and Soviet naval forces in the Pacific region and in view of Japan's naval capacity for deterring the Soviet Far East fleet, the Indian Ocean operations can last longer than U.S. estimates. If this is the case, it means a prolonged power vacuum in this region.

The second concern is that it is highly likely that North Korea will provoke a military adventure while U.S. Pacific combat forces are diverted to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. There can be no objection to the fact that the oil wells in the Middle East and the sealanes over which the crude is transported via the Indian Ocean should be protected. However, the strategy purporting to transfer the bulk of U.S. naval forces deployed in Northeast Asia to the Middle East is dangerous, like putting out a small fire and creating a big fire.

It is desirable that the United States provide another group of combat forces to be in charge of defense in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, while pressing its request of Japan to share the defense burden in protecting sealane transportation.

#### CONCERN OVER REARMAMENT OF JAPAN VOICED

SK021041 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 2 Nov 82 p 3

[*"Reporters' Notebook"* column article: "Reemergence of Japanese Army," by Tokyo correspondent Yi To-hyong]

[Excerpts] In recent days, leaders of the ASEAN, including President Suharto of Indonesia and President Marcos of the Philippines, have expressed one after another concern over the

Japanese military buildup. The Japanese Government is reacting to this anxiety of ASEAN leaders, while pledging that Japan will never possess such military strength as would be a menace to Asia. By the way, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, saying that Japanese military strength does not pose a threat to the countries in Asia, has stressed that the Japanese military strength needs further buildup and that Japan should itself defend the so-called 1,000 sea miles.

The ROK Government has not yet made any official estimate of Japanese military strength. In what way should we view the Japanese military capabilities?

Japan's technology, which can launch artificial satellites, can manufacture high-powered missiles whenever necessary.

In terms of technology and production capacity, Japan even half a century ago was ranked among the four big powers of the world, competing with the United States and Britain. Today Japan is in a position to display its ability whenever it wishes to do so. However, the Japanese assert that today's Japan does not have any intention to do this.

The existing U.S.-Japanese security treaty stipulates that should Japan be attacked, the United States will regard this as an attack against itself, thereby generating a response to the attack. However, there has been an argument that the provisions of the treaty should be made bilateral. Japan is not in a position to carry out security-oriented acts collectively, as this is banned by its constitution. Nonetheless, such a Japanese position could be changed.

If Japan became tied to the powerful United States militarily, it would be a step aimed at coping with the Soviet military threat, but at the same time would be a menace to Asia. There is no doubt that both the United States and Japan are friendly to us. This notwithstanding, the Katsura-Taft secret treaty of a century ago helped the United States and Japan place the Philippines and Korea under thumb. If today's U.S.-Japanese security treaty consolidates only U.S.-Japanese relations without seeking solidarity with the ROK or the ASEAN countries, won't this pose a new threat to Asia?

#### ROK, MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER IN SEOUL

SK281329 Seoul YONHAP in English 1202 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (YONHAP) -- Visiting Foreign Minister Tan Sri Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie of Malaysia and his South Korean counterpart Yi Pom-sok Thursday exchanged views on the latest political development in the Asian-Pacific area, including the Korean Peninsula. In an hour-long meeting at Yi's office, Yi was learned to have briefed Ghazali on the Seoul-initiated peace formula, including President Chon Tu-hwan's latest proposal for democratic unification of the Korean Peninsula through national reconciliation. Ghazali arrived in Seoul earlier Thursday for a three-day official visit at the invitation of Yi.

Measures for increased cooperation between Seoul and Kuala Lumpur in trade, construction, aviation and joint exploration of natural resources were also discussed in the two foreign ministers' meeting. In addition, Yi explained to Ghazali the idea of a summit conference among the Pacific rim nations, suggested by President Chon, and asked for the Malaysian Government's positive support for the overtures.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES VISITING CPSU DELEGATION

OW030123 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1438 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received a delegation of CPSU party workers, headed by N. K. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, visiting here in accordance with the inter-party cooperation plan for exchanging party work experience between the MPRP and the CPSU.

During the meeting Comrade Y. Tsedenbal presented the "60 years of the Mongolian People's Revolution" Medal to Comrade N. K. Dybenko and members of the Soviet delegation, awarded by a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

The meeting, held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was attended by D. Molomjamts and S. Jalan-Aajab, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Tomor-Ochir, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, as well as A. I. Smirnov, Soviet ambassador to the MPR.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF SEVERAL ENVOYS

Guyanese Ambassador

OW280645 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1719 GMT Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Newly designated Ambassador F. N. Chung of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to the Mongolian People's Republic, presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R. During the presentation of credentials Y. Tsedenbal and F. N. Chung exchanged speeches. A friendly talk was held between them.

PRK Ambassador

BK310336 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1441 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Oct (SPK) -- On Friday 22 October, Hor Nam Hong, the PRK extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to Mongolia, presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic. On Saturday 23 October, Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, received Hor Nam Hong in audience. Y. Tsedenbal and Jambyn Batmonh conveyed by the intermediary of Hor Nam Hong their salutations and thanks to Charimen Hen Samrin and Chan Si.

Mongolian leaders pledged to support the Kampuchean people in their struggle against imperialism and expansionism for the defense of their revolutionary gains and the reconstruction of a new society.

Ethiopian Ambassador

OW302132 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 October (MONTSAME) -- Nesibu Taie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to the Mongolian People's Republic, presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R. During the presentation of credentials, Nesibu Taie expressed his gratitude to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian Government for their persistent support of the just struggle of Socialist Ethiopia and the other African states against imperialism for freedom.

Y. Tsedenbal in his speech pointed out that the Mongolian people rejoice at great successes of the industrious Ethiopian people in the liquidation of centuries-old feudal backwardness and in the strengthening of national independence and in the creation of the basis of socialism. Y. Tsedenbal pointed out the expansion of friendly relations between the M.P.R. and Socialist Ethiopia. Y. Tsedenbal and Nesibu Taie had a friendly talk.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Arrives 30 Oct

BK020935 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy led by Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy [title as heard], arrived on 30 October for a friendship visit to the PRK. Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong airport were Comrade Than Chan, acting chief of the KPRAF General Political Department, and the comrade chiefs and members of the General Political Department and cadres from various offices and units under the department. During this visit, the delegation will call on and exchange experience with a number of units under the General Political Department.

Meets Bou Thang

BK020724 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0441 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Nov (SPK) -- At the invitation of the KPRAF General Political Department, a delegation of political commissars of the Soviet Army and Navy led by General B.P. Utkin, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Soviet Army [title as received], paid a friendship visit to Kampuchea from 30 October to 1 November. During its visit, the Soviet delegation was received by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense, and Meas Kroch, chief of the KPRAF General Political Department. The Soviet guests visited the army paper and radio, the army exhibition, the Tuol Sleng extermination center and the former royal palace.

PAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION

BK030707 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0352 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Nov (SPK) -- Russia's Great October Revolution has exerted its influence over the revolutionary movements of the three Indochinese peoples who stood against their common enemies for the independence and peace in each country, affirmed the newspaper KAMPUCHEA in its editorial marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The paper went on: Sixty-five years ago there was a very important historic event -- the triumph of the Russian October Revolution. Since then the Soviet Union, once a poorly developed European country ravaged by war, has foiled the maneuvers of the imperialists and international reactionaries and advanced toward socialism. The Great October Revolution provides an example of the invincible struggle. It encourages the people, the working class and oppressed workers throughout the world to unite in the struggle for independence, peace, freedom, democracy and social progress. The October Socialist Revolution contributed to the promotion of the three revolutionary currents against the imperialists and the reactionaries for peace, prosperity and a radiant future of all mankind.

The paper recalled the Kampuchean people's struggle, in collaboration with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, against the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists and, in particular, the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. The Kampuchean people, supported by the Vietnamese, Lao, Soviet and fraternal socialist countries' peoples, as well as peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world, and under the leadership of the KPRP which follows the way traced by the Great October Revolution, have scored great successes in the reconstruction of the country -- successes which are inseparable from the support of the USSR -- the paper says. The Kampuchean people express their thanks to the party, government and people of the USSR who, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, are helping the Kampuchean people in their task of rebuilding the country.

The USSR, loyal to Marxism-Leninism, always works for prosperity of mankind. The achievements of the country of the great Lenin encourage those who are working for their future. It is the Soviet Union which provides the framework for the defense of world peace. The Soviet party and people are tirelessly struggling for disarmament, against war and for peace on our planet.

The Kampuchean people warmly welcome the great achievements of the Soviet Union which is the defender of independence, peace, freedom and prosperity of the peoples. The Kampuchean people hope that the Soviet people score great successes in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Kampuchean people are following the way charted by the Great October Revolution. The Kampucheans warmly salute the anniversary of the October Revolution -- an historic event which leads the way to a new prosperous society -- communism.

SRV FINANCE MINISTRY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrives 28 Oct

BK290806 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Oct (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Ministry of Finance, a delegation of the Vietnamese Finance Ministry led by its minister, Chu Tam Thuc, arrived in Phnom Penh on Thursday, 28 October, for a friendly official visit to Kampuchea. It was greeted on its arrival at Pocheutong airport by Chan Phin, minister of finance, and other personalities. Vietnam's ambassador to Kampuchea, Ngo Dien, was also present.

Meets With Chan Phin

BK310953 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] On Friday, 20 October, Chan Phin, minister of finance, held talks in Phnom Penh with Chu Tam Thuc, minister of finance of Vietnam, head of the Vietnamese delegation currently visiting Kampuchea. The talks concern with the reinforcement of special friendship and cooperation in the field of finance between the PRK and the SRV.

Financial Accord Signed

BK021144 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1456 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Nov (SPK) -- An accord on financial cooperation was signed on Sunday, 31 October, in Phnom Penh by Chan Phin, minister of finance, and Chu Tam Thuc, Vietnamese finance minister and head of the Vietnamese delegation currently visiting Kampuchea. According to this accord, Vietnam will train high-level Kampuchean financial cadres and accounting agents. The presence of Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also noted at the signing ceremony.

Banquet Held 31 Oct

BK020523 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The Finance Ministry organized a banquet at 1830 on 31 October to honor Comrade Chu Tam Thuc, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and SRV minister of finance, who is on an official friendship visit to the PRK.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Chan Phin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat and minister of finance, highly appraised the SRV delegation's current visit, which will contribute to the firmer friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal countries. The Vietnamese friends are the inexhaustible source of the Kampuchean revolution.

In his reply, Comrade Chu Tam Thuc highly valued the achievements of the Kampuchean revolution scored under the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP. In conclusion, Comrade Chu Tam Thuc said: No matter what maneuvers the enemy resorts to, the bond of militant solidarity and cooperation of our three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- remains immortal.

Delegation Departs 1 Nov

BK020956 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0454 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Nov (SPK) -- At the end of its 5-day visit, the Vietnamese Finance Ministry delegation led by its minister, Chu Tam Thuc, left Phnom Penh on Monday, 1 November. The delegation was seen off by Chan Phin, minister of finance, and other personalities. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the delegation's departure. An accord on financial cooperation was signed at the end of this visit. During its stay, the delegation visited the Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap, the Tuol Sleng high school-jail and industrial establishments in Phnom Penh. A reception in honor of the delegation was organized by the Ministry of Finance.

CHEA SOTH ADDRESSES MEETING ON PADDY PURCHASES

BK211029 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] At 0700 on 20 October a meeting was held at the state palace located in the former Khemarin Royal Hall to study plans for the nationwide purchase of paddy for 1982-83 in the presence of Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. Attending as guests of honor were, among others, Comrade Chan Phin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat and minister of finance; Comrade Tang Saroem, minister of trade; and several deputy ministers, cadres and employees of various central ministries and provincial offices. On this solemn occasion, Comrade Chea Soth took the floor to deliver a detailed speech opening the meeting. He said: The agricultural production efforts during the current rainy season have been much more successful than in 1981. This is a major victory in the field of agricultural production, contributing most importantly to the revolutionary struggle of our people. However, this success in production should be closely linked with distribution efforts. Therefore, based on experience gained in previous years, in order to make our success complete in all sectors and enable this year's production efforts to bring about confidence and satisfaction for similar efforts in the future, all comrades should discuss and exchange views thoroughly, seeing to it that favorable conditions are created to facilitate the purchase of paddy from the people and the sale of goods to them in accordance with the party's plan. At the same time, all comrades are requested to make preparations in all fields -- material, means and management -- to guarantee good quality and avoid damage to and losses of the goods.

Afterward, various representatives of provincial trade offices made their reports on the preparations already made to purchase paddy for the state. The meeting recessed at 1130 in a most joyous and cordial atmosphere.

Closing Speech

BK251138 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] After a successful meeting lasting 4 days, on 28 October at 1400 the Council of Ministers closed its meeting to study plans for the nationwide purchase of paddy for 1982-83 at the state palace, formerly the Khemarin Royal Hall.

In his closing speech, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, highly appreciated the attention given during the whole meeting in the exchange of views and experiences to determine a good direction for successfully implementing the purchase of paddy from the people during the 1982-83 rainy season and the selling of industrial goods to the people according to the party's plans.

At the same time, the comrade reminded those at the meeting to heighten their combat spirit by braving all difficulties and complexities and maintaining close cooperation between central and local authorities to facilitate coordination and, in particular, to prepare material and management resources to ensure high output and avoid damage and loss of goods.

SIHANOUK DISCUSSES UN VOTE, CALLS FOR SRV TALKS

PM031249 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Nov 82 p 7

[Patrice de Beer report: "Prince Sihanouk Refuses To Negotiate Separately With Hanoi"]

[Text] During a short stopover in Paris, where he celebrated his 60th birthday Sunday, 31 October, before leaving for Beijing and Pyongyang, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition (footnote: which groups Sihanouk's supporters, Son Sann's supporters and the Khmer Rouge), assessed for LE MONDE the success which he has just secured at the United Nations.

"I have come with diplomatic laurels gleaned at the United Nations," the prince said, recalling that, thanks to his presence at the head of the coalition, the latter had strengthened its international position: 90 countries instead of 77 voted against a Vietnamese resolution demanding that his delegation not be recognized as Kampuchea's representative; 105 instead of 100 countries demanded the withdrawal of the "foreign" -- Vietnamese -- troops from Kampuchea. France, which had abstained on the first resolution, voted in favor of the second. "That is good," the prince said. He is to be received by Mitterrand in December.

During his visit to the United States the prince was received by several leading Americans -- Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, former Assistant Secretary of State for Asian Affairs Holdridge and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Mrs Kirkpatrick. He seemed rather disappointed by the results of those talks, even though the welcome was warm. "The Americans want us to be successful while not giving us the means of liberating ourselves by armed resistance," he told us. Indeed, he merely obtained the promise of "humanitarian aid," "but, so far, nothing definite." In any case Washington will not supply him with either weapons or dollars. As for the ASEAN countries, they have given a little money to his group and to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front -- Son Sann's group.

As for China, "it congratulated me but did not announce that it was going to reexamine its military aid." Nonetheless, the prince is satisfied with the way in which his coalition is working -- a coalition in which he aspires to be the "arbiter" and "conciliator" between right and left. "I must make every effort to make the coalition increasingly credible at a political and military level." In addition, his relations with Son Sann seem to have improved.

That leaves Vietnam. What does he think of the rumors which were spread that Hanoi had proposed that he should return to power in Phnom Penh together with Heng Samrin, the leader of the pro-Vietnamese regime? "That would amount to buying and corrupting Sihanouk as if he were a Platini [reference to French soccer star]; that is not acceptable" -- especially since the Vietnamese showed themselves to be "ill-intentioned and inflexible" at the United Nations. What is needed is "real bilateral negotiations between the coalition and the Vietnamese; Heng Samrin should not take part in them. All he has to do is approach us. If he abandons the Vietnamese and joins me, I will be his most ardent advocate in forming a four-party coalition with him."

But, if that is to happen, the Vietnamese must first give him "fairly discreet signs" of their desire to negotiate. "I personally am still in favor of negotiations. But, as coalition president, I must consult my partners." The prince is well aware that he will come up against a veto from the Khmer Rouge who, according to him, "are swimming against the tide." But he is counting on "international opinion which is very favorable to a negotiated solution" to exert pressure on the latter, and on Hanoi, in favor of a peaceful settlement.

NATION: CGDK TO DISCUSS MILITARY COORDINATION

BK020202 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Nov 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Military coordination among the three Khmer resistance groups will be the main topic of discussion when the cabinet of Democratic Kampuchea meets inside their war-torn country this month, an informed source said yesterday. He said the cabinet would discuss the probability of coordinating their military activities to better survive the dry season offensive expected to be launched by the Vietnamese forces very soon. However, the source ruled out the possibility of combined military operations among the three forces in the near future. The three Khmer groups are loosely bound under an agreement to form a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Each commands their separate forces.

The source said other topics to be discussed during the second session of the cabinet meeting will include preparations for the upcoming seventh non-aligned nation summit expected to be held in India, and the launching of new diplomatic offensives by the coalition government to gather more material and political support.

Another informed source said the cabinet would map out a strategy for the summit in case India invited Prince Norodom Sihanouk to attend the meeting as co-founder of the movement. "The cabinet will discuss in detail the speech the prince would deliver to the summit and the nature of support the prince would ask for from members of the conference," he said. After the meeting, the prince would take a trip to France and Africa to lobby for their support of the coalition government.

A source said the division of aid from other countries among the three factions should not be problematic as donor countries would earmark their aid for specific groups.

The diplomatic moves include a plan to seek permission from countries who voted for Democratic Kampuchea's credentials at the UN to establish representations in their countries.

The source added that the cabinet will also discuss procedures to be followed at future cabinet meetings. A major problem in this regard is who should be entitled to call a cabinet meeting -- the prince as president of the government, or Prime Minister Son Sann?

Meanwhile, a military source told THE NATION that the Vietnamese had completed a rotation of forces in Kampuchea to replace sick and demoralized soldiers with fresh troops. He estimated that the total number of the Vietnamese soldiers in the war-torn country has been increased by about 20,000-30,000 men. The rotation and reinforcement is believed to be in preparation for the upcoming dry-season offensive against the Khmer resistance forces.

The source said a group of about 10-20 Khmer Rouge guerrillas launched a raid on a Vietnamese artillery base on Highway No 5, about 10 kms from the Thai-Kampuchean frontier near Khmer Rouge strongholds at Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Huen one day after Democratic Kampuchea's victory at the UN General Assembly.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk is reportedly celebrating his birthday in Paris and is expected to travel to Beijing before his visit to Thailand prior to the cabinet meeting. He was originally scheduled to arrive here around November 4, but an informed source said his trip would be delayed. He added the schedule of his visit has not yet been fixed.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS VIENTIANE

BK021331 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 2nd (KPL) -- The Soviet Armed Forces political commissars' delegation led by Lieutenant General Boris Pavlovich Utkin, deputy-director of the Political Department of the Soviet Armed Forces [title as received], yesterday called on Lieutenant General Siphon Phalikhan, director of the Political Department of the Lao People's Army. Lt General S. Phalikhan, who is also member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, and deputy-minister of defence, on this occasion had a warm and cordial discussion with the Soviet delegation. The discussion gave special emphasis on the improvement of friendship and co-operation between the two nations, the armies and especially the political departments of the two armies. Lt General S. Phalikhan also wished the delegation to have a successful visit to Laos.

The Soviet Armed Forces delegation arrived here on the same day for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the LPA. Present at the discussion were Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP CC, deputy-minister of defence and deputy director of the Poitical Department of the LPA, and the Soviet military attache to Laos, Col Stanislav Anisinov.

MEETING MARKS USSR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY, COSR

BK021311 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 2 (KPL) -- The Ministry of Construction, on October 30, organized a meeting to hail the 65th anniversary of Great October Revolution and 60th founding anniversary of USSR. Present at the meeting were Mrs Khaphieu, secretary of the Ministry of Construction branch of the trade union, and Vladimir Ivanov, head of the Soviet trade union visiting delegation to Laos, who respectively addressed the gathering. Both of them stressed on the victory scored by the Soviet people during the Great October Revolution which in itself has basically transformed the world situation. They both said that the success of the foundation of the Soviet Union is that of the policy of the great Lenin to improve the standard of living of the working class. They finally wished for the strengthening of fraternal solidarity between Laos-USSR.

PARTY PROPAGANDA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRV

BK021303 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 2 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC led by its Chairman Somlat Chanthamat, who is also member of the party CC, left here yesterday for Vietnam for a visit of friendship at the invitation of the Propaganda and Training Board of the CPV. The Lao delegation is to exchange views and experiences with its Vietnamese sister organisation. They will also discuss on the further cooperation. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Khamma Phomkong, deputy-head of the Propaganda and Training Board, and other officials.

CONSTRUCTION FRONT GROUP DEPARTS FOR SRV VISIT

BK291407 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 29 (KPL) -- The high-level delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction left here yesterday for Vietnam for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. The Lao delegation, which was headed by Nhiau Lobaliayao, member of the LPRP CC, member of the Supreme Assembly Standing Committee and of the LFNC, will with the Vietnam side exchange views and experiences on the activities of the front. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the party CC, member of the Supreme Assembly Standing Committee who is also permanent member of the LFNC; Mrs Khampheng Boupha, member of the party CC, and other officials. The Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan was also on hand.

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER VISITS THAILAND

2 Nov Arrival Reported

BK030337 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] U.S. Defense Esecretary Casper Weinberger arrived in Bangkok today to begin a 2-day official visit to Thailand. Deputy Defense Minister Phaniang Kantarat and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila welcomed Mr Weinberger after his U.S. Government jet landed at the Royal Thai Air Force airfield at Don Muang at 1020. Mr Weinberger held talks with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1130. He hosted a lunch in honor of Mr Weinberger later.

In the afternoon the U.S. defense secretary held talks with Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon and senior military officials during a boat trip along the Chao Phraya River. Mr Weinberger was later joined in the afternoon by his wife for a tour of the Temple of the Emerald Buddha and the Grand Palace.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi will host a dinner in honor of Mr Weinberger and his party at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the evening, and tomorrow morning Mr Weinberger will hold a press conference at the Oriental Hotel.

## Prem on Weinberger Talks

BK030700 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger yesterday promised that the United States will speed up the flow of military supplies already ordered by Thailand, Premier Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday. Prem said Thai authorities had informed Weinberger, who arrived yesterday morning from Singapore for a two-day visit, of the assistance Thailand requires from the U.S. to strengthen its defense and security.

The premier was speaking to reporters after Weinberger and his delegation, including Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage, held a meeting with their Thai counterparts at the Government House shortly after their arrival.

"He (Weinberger) made a pledge that the U.S. will supply whatever it can to help Thailand," Prem said without elaboration.

He said Thai authorities urged the U.S. to step up the delivery of military supplies which were part of the continued U.S. military assistance programme to Thailand. "We told him that the shipment of the ordered armed supplies has been delayed," he said.

The discussions also touched on the security in the region, particularly the situation in Kampuchea, he said.

Foreign Minister Sitthi said Thailand attached great importance to Weinberger's visit here, which he said was the first in a decade by a U.S. defense secretary. The U.S. secretary of defence, he said, also carried with him a personal letter from President Reagan to Premier Prem to reaffirm the close Thai-U.S. relations.

In his speech at the dinner, Sitthi said Thailand appreciates the U.S. role in the strengthening its defence capabilities "through prompt cooperation such as by accelerating delivery of key military items purchased under the expanded FMS [foreign military sales] programme and by holding joint military exercise."

Sitthi said that the Thai Government has a conviction that "in your country we have our staunchest and most dependable ally." "And my meeting with you both here and abroad have firmly convinced me that in you, Thailand has a true friend, a friend who is actively playing a most crucial role in furthering even closer cooperation between our two countries for our mutual benefits."

## Sitthi Address at Reception

BK030917 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] In his speech at the dinner reception hosted in honor of U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger at the Foreign Ministry last night, Foreign Ministry Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila expressed appreciation for the full U.S. support for Thailand and ASEAN, particular for ASEAN's principle on the Kampuchean issue, which is aimed at increasing peace and stability in this region. He said that Thailand and the United States have always maintained close relations and, in particular, both countries share the same commitment to national defense. Since Thailand stands near the conflict in Kampuchea, the United States helps us to strengthen our self-defense through its cooperation in various fields.

Speaking on the cooperation in diplomatic attempts to bring sovereignty and independence to Kampuchea, the U.S. secretary of defense said that Thailand has been playing a leading role, together with the other ASEAN partners, in the worldwide campaign against the occupation of Kampuchea. The path to peace in Indochina is long; however, the United States will support ASEAN's principle and stand side by side with Thailand by adhering to the Manila pact and the Thanat-Rusk joint communique.

The U.S. secretary of defense arrived in Thailand yesterday, concluded his visit today and left Bangkok for Jakarta this morning.

TREATY ON PRISONER EXCHANGE SIGNED WITH U.S.

BK300446 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Thailand and the United States yesterday signed a mutual treaty on prisoner exchange. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsial and visiting U.S. Attorney General William French Smith signed the treaty at a ceremony at the Foreign Ministry.

Both men praised the treaty as an example of the "excellent relationship" between Thailand and the United States in the area of law enforcement.

Smith said: "Families and friends will thus be closer to the prisoners and the prisoners will be in a cultural setting with which they are much more familiar." He added that the treaty represents "the first step" in concluding a new extradition treaty between Thailand and the United States which he expects will soon be drawn up to replace the present outdated one. He also expects talks to begin soon on a mutual assistance treaty on criminal matters which will make it easier to smash international drug trafficking rings.

Although U.S. Government officials in Bangkok and in Washington have worked for the past two years to finalize the treaty, some U.S. anti-narcotics officials and diplomats have privately questioned whether the treaty might not prompt more Americans to get involved in drug trafficking in Thailand. "Let's hope the treaty doesn't open a Pandora's box," one U.S. Embassy official said privately. "We'll have to wait and see."

The signing ceremony yesterday was attended by representatives from the Interior Ministry, Justice Ministry and the Police Department and Mr Smith's party, which included the commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service, Alan Nelson, Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration Francis Mullen and Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics matters Dominick DiCarlo.

The U.S. is the third country after France and Canada to sign a prisoner exchange treaty with Thailand. The treaty with the U.S. will be implemented once it is ratified by the Thai parliament and the U.S. Senate. It allows certain categories of prisoners who have served one-third of their sentences or four years in prison the option of completing their jail terms in their own countries.

About 12 out of a total of 42 American prisoners in Thailand -- most of them jailed for drug offences -- will immediately benefit from the treaty. Meanwhile, about 15 Thai prisoners in the U.S. will now have the option of serving the rest of their sentences in Thailand.

The treaty will not cover prisoners convicted of crimes against the head of state or his family, national security or against legislation protecting national art treasures. According to the treaty, a prisoner exchange must have the written consent of the prisoner and both countries involved.

Although the treaty specifies that prisoners who are transferred to their home countries shall serve the terms they were originally sentenced to, exchanged prisoners will be eligible for parole in the U.S. and suspension of punishment in Thailand.

#### SIAM RAT Editorial

BK020940 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 29 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Prisoner Exchange Agreement"]

[Text] On 29 October Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and U.S. Attorney General William French Smith signed a treaty on prisoner exchange between Thailand and the United States. This is something new for the Thai people, who have learned only recently that such a treaty would be signed. This means the government has conducted this matter privately without any consultation with others. It is not sure whether the legislators or members of parliament had been informed of the matter.

Under this treaty, the Governments of Thailand and the United States can ask for the transfer of prisoners from one country to another under conditions agreed upon by both countries.

The principle behind the transfer of prisoners from one country so they can complete their jail terms in their home country is based on the principles of criminology and penology and is aimed at achieving reformation of prisoners rather than simply punishing them. The purpose of it is to allow prisoners who have completed their jail terms to be reformed persons capable of leading normal lives instead of reverting back to committing crimes.

A prisoner would be better reformed if he is allowed to live in an environment he is familiar with and where he is close to his family and friends. Thus, it is better to allow a prisoner to serve his sentence in his home country rather than in a different culture because that would only worsen his state of mind and would not help in getting him to repent. Based on this principle, Thailand has signed the prisoner exchange treaty with the United States, which is the first country to have such a treaty with Thailand. We do not know how many more countries will approach Thailand in order to conclude such a treaty.

As a matter of fact, such a treaty has created a problem of extraterritorial rights for Thailand in a sense. It has made Thailand a sort of colony of the United States in a judicial sense. We do not know if the government has realized this.

We do not understand why the government has concluded a prisoner exchange treaty or what gives it such a monopoly. We want a clear explanation. In our opinion, this treaty has created discrimination in the system of punishment of prisoners. It will indirectly prompt more Americans to commit offenses in Thailand. In this connection, this treaty, instead of discouraging people from committing offenses, will instead encourage them.

Another point we would like to make here is to remind the government that the way it handled the matter without the knowledge of others is not proper. It should not forget that Thailand does not belong to the government alone, not in any case.

#### FURTHER ON U.S. PROMISES REGARDING REFUGEES

BK031231 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The United States will increase its interviewers at refugee camps in Thailand to speed up its intake of Indochinese refugees for resettlement. U.S. Attorney General William French Smith during his 5-day visit to Thailand said that the number of U.S. interviewers will be increased from the current 7 to 19.

Mr Smith, however, said that the United States will not increase the number of refugees it takes for resettlement. He said that the United States will take a maximum of just 64,000 refugees from Asia this year.

On the narcotics problem, Mr Smith said that the U.S. Government had praised Thailand's efforts to halt opium and heroin smuggling. He added that the U.S. Government will continue its support for Thailand to crack down on drug trafficking along the Thai-Burmese border.

USSR SUBMITS NEW SHIPPING DRAFT AGREEMENT

BK011139 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Nov 82 p 13

[By Phonphimon Akkharachalanon]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union, in a fresh attempt to reach a shipping accord with Thailand, has submitted a second draft agreement to the Mercantile Marine Promotion Commission (MMPC) suggesting "the most-favoured-nation treatment" in all matters concerning merchant navigation, authoritative sources told THE NATION over the weekend. The new draft agreement was submitted to MMPC on Sept 27 by Mr Vadim N. Yasnopolskiy, who is the representative in Thailand of the Soviet Ministry of Merchant Marine, the sources said.

This followed a long period of "non-response" on the part of the Thai Government on the first draft submitted more than a year ago to then Deputy Prime Minister Bunchu Rotchanasathian.

The Soviet Government also plans to invite Communications Minister Adm Amon Sirikaya to visit Moscow to observe Soviet merchant shipping industry.

Anxious to establish a shipping agreement with Thailand, the second draft follows the first one which was greeted with "total silence" of the Thai Government after the Social Action Party, to which Mr Bunchu belongs, left the Prem Cabinet early last year.

Soviet trade officials have also invited MMPC officials to view Soviet liners which frequently call at Bangkok port, the sources said. The issue would be proposed to Minister Amon. "This is not going to be easy because consultations have to be held with officials of the National Security Council, the Finance Ministry and the Foreign Ministry," the sources said.

"Some clauses which run counter to Thai laws would be deleted from the draft agreement when and if talks start," said the sources, who explained that Thailand so far has shipping agreements with two communist countries -- China and Vietnam. The agreement with Vietnam was signed on Jan 22, 1979 and the one with China was inked on March 23, in the same year. Thailand and Denmark are yet to sign a shipping agreement, but the two still face a major deadlock on the share of cargo transportation between shipping firms of the two countries.

Minister Amon told THE NATION over the weekend that he has yet to see the draft agreement. "But we will consult with other government agencies as this issue involves politics," he said.

The Soviet "informal draft" mentions that the term "vessel of the contracting parties" shall mean any vessel registered in the shipping register of this party and flying its flag. The term shall not, however, include ships of war. It calls for the two to promote preferential participation of the vessels of the Soviet Union and Thailand in sea trade between the ports of their countries and cooperate in elimination of the obstacles which might hamper the development of sea trade between the ports of their countries.

In a more important article, the draft says: "Participation of national shipping companies of the contracting parties in transportation of liner cargoes of their mutual trade carried within the frame of any conference (or conferences) they are members of will be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the code of conduct of liner conferences."

But the most important article says: "If otherwise is not provided by this agreement, each contracting party shall grant to the other contracting party the most-favoured-nation treatment in all the matters concerning merchant navigation."

The draft suggests that each contracting party shall afford to vessels of the other party the same treatment as it affords to its own vessels engaged in international voyages in respect of free access to ports, use of ports for loading and unloading of cargoes and for embarking and disembarking passengers, payment of tonnage and other dues and taxes, exercising normal commercial operations and use of services intended for navigation.

The Soviet Union has also suggested that for the purpose of efficient implementation of the agreement and for consideration of any other shipping matters of mutual interest a joint commission is set up.

SPOKESMAN CITES 'SATISFACTION' WITH PRC POLICY

BK301453 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 30 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpts] The government has expressed satisfaction with China's recent stated policy that its communist ideology was not for export, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday. He said the government reaction was conveyed to Han Nianlong, an adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, who leaves Bangkok today after a nine-day visit. Han met Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and toured provincial areas during his stay here.

The spokesman said that the government was pleased by the statements at China's 12th Communist Party congress last month that its "revolution was not for export."

The spokesman said Thailand and China were in agreement on several issues in Southeast Asia and exchanged views on the problem of Kampuchea and current talks between the Soviet Union and China. Han was quoted as saying that China had made it very clear to the Soviet Union that an end to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea were prerequisites to the resumption of Sino-Soviet normalisation.

Prime Minister Pem Tinsulanon is scheduled to visit China between November 17 and 20.

JOINT ARMS PRODUCTION VENTURE WITH PRC SUGGESTED

BK310628 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 31 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Senior Chinese officials have unofficially suggested to a Thai military delegation during recent talks in Beijing that a Thai-Chinese joint venture could be set up to produce arms for use in Thailand, highly authoritative sources told THE NATION yesterday. The Chinese officials, however, also cautioned the Thai side to look into the proposal "thoroughly" to avoid possible misunderstanding from allies, the sources said. They said that the discussions were raised during a visit to China in August this year by a Thai military delegation led by the then Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Chao Sawatdisongkram, who retired from military service on Oct 1 this year.

The Chinese idea of a possible joint venture to produce arms in Thailand came after the Thai team sounded out the possibility of buying certain kinds of arms from China -- to which the senior Chinese officials responded that it would be more practical for Thailand to think in terms of setting up an arms factory in Thailand with the Chinese joining in as a joint venture partner, the sources said. The sources quoted the Chinese officials as telling the Thai military delegation that such a move could save Thailand a considerable amount of foreign exchange. The Chinese officials also reportedly pointed out to the Thai military leaders that since Thailand had traditionally been using U.S. models of arms, it would be inconvenient for the Thai to acquire Chinese arms.

The Thai side did not respond one way or the other as the Chinese officials pointed out that the issue of a joint Thai-Chinese arms production venture could be a sensitive move and that Thailand should look at the proposal "from all aspects." The sources said that the Chinese officials also advised the Thai side to "take your time in examining the proposal."

Thailand is not expected to pursue the matter in the near future due to the sensitivity of the issue. "After all, China is a communist country and we have never had such an arrangement with a communist nation before. We also have to sound out the reactions from our friends in ASEAN and other allies," senior Thai military sources said.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is due to visit China Nov 17-20 during which he will hold talks with Chinese leaders. Sources said that the issue could be raised for discussions.

Asked to comment on the Chinese proposal, Secretary General of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said the issue had not been submitted to the NSC and that he was not aware of the proposal. "But in my personal opinion, it will depend on the government policy. The important point to be taken into consideration is that our armed forces have been using the American and European weapons all along and our maintenance as well as repair systems have all been based on those models. I believe it would be a long time before we could do anything together with the Chinese in this field," the NSC secretary general said.

NGUYEN CO THACH'S REMARKS ON UN RESOLUTIONS SCORED

BK031109 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 30 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Hoodlum at the United Nations"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Jakarta on Thursday for a 4-day visit to Indonesia. Upon his arrival at the Jakarta airport, Nguyen Co Thach told a news conference that over the past 37 years the United Nations has never been able to solve a world problem by adopting resolutions. He said; UN resolutions cannot change the world. Nguyen Co Thach's statement is self-incriminating.

Vietnam is a country which does not respect UN resolutions. The United Nations cannot solve world problems when member countries refuse to respect the resolutions adopted. If Nguyen Co Thach looked back at the truth, he would not have said the above because it is tantamount to self-incrimination, since the present Vietnamese Government refuses to comply with UN resolutions.

A clear example of this is Vietnam's refusal to comply with the UN resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea for 4 consecutive years. The United Nations General Assembly on 28 October passed a resolution with a vote of 105 against 23, calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. On 21 October 1981 the resolution was passed with a vote of 100 against 25; on 22 October 1980 it was passed with a vote of 97 against 23; and on 14 November 1979 the resolution was passed with a vote of 91 against 21.

Vietnam has not only rejected the UN resolutions on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, but has also rejected the General Assembly's vote on UN recognition for Democratic Kampuchea. Vietnam has made an all-out effort to unseat the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and make way for its puppet, the Heng Samrin regime, to occupy the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations.

However, for 4 consecutive years Vietnam has not been successful and the United Nations General Assembly has continued to vote for Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations, with an increasing number of supporting votes.

Still, Vietnam has not changed its attitude. For 4 years it has violated the UN resolutions. Now, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has again insulted the world body. Vietnam should look at the problem from another angle and realize that the United Nations cannot solve world problems because there are hoodlums at the United Nations trying to obstruct implementation of UN resolutions.

DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDERS' OFFICES ESTABLISHED

BK311302 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Following the appointment of the three armed forces commanders as deputy supreme commanders, the Supreme Command Headquarters on 18 October issued an order to set up the offices of the three deputy supreme commanders.

The daily bulletin of the Supreme Command Headquarters on 28 October announced the appointment of directors and deputy directors of the three newly-established offices as follows:

Lt Gen Som Khattaphan was appointed director and Col Tem Suwannatemi deputy director of the Office of the Deputy Supreme Commander for the Army; Vice Admiral Koncha Watthakanon was appointed director and Rear Admiral Chat Sukhonthaphirom deputy director of the Office of the Deputy Supreme Commander for the Navy, and Air Marshal Chaiyut Khotchathin was appointed director and Air Vice Marshal Thawi Thethasin deputy director of the Office of Deputy Supreme Commander for the Air Force.

A report from the Supreme Command Headquarters reveals that a royal decree was issued appointing many special military officers on 12 September, including Gen Saiyut Koetphon, who was appointed special officer attached to the 1st Division, Royal Guard. Former Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani was appointed special officer attached to the 1st Division, Royal Guard; 2d Infantry Regiment, Royal Guard; Cadet Department, Chulachomkla Royal Military Academy. Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlangkak was appointed special officer attached to the 31st Infantry Regiment, Royal Guard; Cadet Department Chulachomkla Royal Military Academy.

SPECIAL BRANCH POLICE REPORTS ON CPT LEADERSHIP

BK240546 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The Communist Party of Thailand appointed three Politburo members as joint secretaries-general during its fourth congress held in the south six months ago, the commander of Special Branch Police, Maj-Gen Ophat Rattanasin, told the POST yesterday.

Gen Ophat said that earlier reports that Pracha Thanyaphaibun -- who was believed by the authorities to be the same person as Prasit Taphianthong -- was named as the secretary-general of the party during the congress were wrong. He said the three Politburo members named joint secretaries-general were Thong Chaemsai, Wirat Angkhathawon and Comrade Khap.

The appointment of three secretaries-general is believed to be an attempt to promote solidarity within the party and to bridge the gap between old members and the young generation.

Gen Ophat said that intelligence information received by the authorities through several channels indicated that Pracha Thanyaphaibun was not the same person as Prasit Taphianthong, who is a member of the CPT's Politburo.

He said it was believed the CPT had leaked the rumour about the appointment of Pracha, who does not exist, as a trick to prevent the authorities knowing who the secretaries-general were.

Gen Ophat expressed his belief that Prasit was not appointed CPT secretary-general because of his reputation for adultery within the party.

He said the authorities were investigating the background of Comrade Khap, as all that is known is that he is a Thai, not more than 40 years old, while Thong is a Thai of Vietnamese blood and Wirat is a Thai of Chinese blood.

THACH, MOKHTAR HOLD 'FRANK AND FRIENDLY' TALKS

BK021542 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid an official friendship visit to the Republic of Indonesia from 28 October to 1 November. During his stay, our foreign minister paid a courtesy call on President Suharto and Vice President Adam Malik and had cordial talks with them. Our foreign minister held talks with Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and met with Radius Prawiro and Agriculture Minister Sudarsono Hadisaputro. Minister Nguyen Co Thach also held cordial meetings with researchers at Indonesia's Center for Strategic and International Studies and press circles.

The talks between the two foreign ministers took place in a frank and friendly [thawngr thawns vaf huwux nghij] atmosphere. The two sides held wide-ranging discussions on immediate and long-term issues related to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and on the possibility of strengthening relations between the two countries.

The results of these talks have contributed to increasing mutual understanding of each other's stand on various problems on which they agree or disagree. The two sides unanimously held that there is no conflict of national interests between the two countries and that they share a common interest, namely, peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The two sides contended that differences should not be allowed to obstruct the development of relations between the two countries, and that differences should be settled through dialogue on the basis of respect for each other's legitimate interests and the principle of equality and without imposition from outside. The two sides agreed to promote bilateral relations in many fields.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar accepted an invitation to visit Vietnam.

Participating in the talks on the Indonesian side were (Martono Kadri), political director general, and (Satri), director of the Foreign Ministry's Asia and Thailand Department; and on the Vietnamese side were Trinh Xuan Lang, our country's ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia; Phan Doan Nam, director of the Foreign Ministry General Department; and Tran Huy Chuong, director of the Foreign Ministry's Asia Department 3.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED DURING BANGKOK STOP

## Cites Increased Soviet Aid

BK030303 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said yesterday that the Soviet Union has quadrupled its aid to Hanoi despite concern over inefficiency in use of the grants.

In an interview at the Vietnamese Embassy yesterday, Thach also said that Vietnam was unconcerned that possible Soviet-Chinese detente would work against Hanoi. "No worries." "On the contrary," Thach said, "we welcome detente between China and the Soviet Union because this shows that the policy of collusion between America and China against the Soviet Union has failed." He said the high-level talks in Moscow last month convinced him that so far as the Sino-Soviet detente talks are concerned, "there is something moving, that is very clear."

But the Vietnamese minister maintained that Vietnamese-Soviet relations have been steady for 37 years. An aid agreement with Moscow earlier this year provided four times the amount of aid to Vietnam for the current five-year plan than in the 1976-1980 period, Thach said.

The Hanoi minister and Communist Party leader winds up a lengthy trip this morning when he returns to Vietnam. Thach has visited the Soviet Union, Finland, Cuba and Indonesia in the past four weeks.

He gave few details on the stepped-up Soviet aid during the interview, but denied reports that President Truong Chinh had asked for more help during his trip to Moscow last month. "No, he said, "the aid was already fixed since the beginning of this year. The aid from 1976 to 1980 was as big as the entire 20 years before. And aid in 1981 to 1985 will be four times bigger than the previous five years."

He admitted that there was mismanagement in use of the aid. "Our management is not very good, you know, sometimes not very efficient," Thach said. "But it is more efficient than some other countries."

Thach said Russian oil experts have made an oil strike off southern Vietnam, which will allow production of "a few drops" next year, and have also discovered enough gas in two northern provinces to allow fertiliser production soon.

(Meanwhile, a Vietnamese Embassy spokesman said Thach had not listed Australia among nations which give aid to Vietnam when he spoke to a BANGKOK POST reporter on his arrival Monday. The spokesman said Thach had mentioned Austria in a long list of nations and international agencies giving help to Vietnam.)

On Kampuchea, Thach said he was not discouraged at the increased vote for Democratic Kampuchea (DK) at the United Nations. Admitting that the DK increased its credentials vote, he insisted that vote switches came only from "the small countries far way, Latin America or in Africa. They don't know what happened in Indochina." Romania, he said, has been a longtime Pol Pot supporter. Thach maintained Prince Norodom Sihanouk's decision to join the coalition has ruined his reputation inside Kampuchea.

He said the Kampuchean situation remains irreversible. "I have told the press, 20 years of voting for Chiang Kai-shek in the United Nations could not reverse the situation in China. And in the end, the situation in China reversed the voting in the United Nations." "It is the same thing for Kampuchea, because the voting cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea. The situation in Kampuchea will reverse the voting in the United Nations sooner than the case of China."

#### Comments on Pen Sovan

BK030656 Hong Kong AFP in English 0639 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Nov. 3 (AFP) -- The officially ailing Pen Sovan, replaced as Cambodian Party leader 11 months ago, was paralyzed by a stroke and seemed unlikely to recover, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here. His statement was Vietnam's first substantive one about Pen Sovan since he was succeeded by Heng Samrin last December 4 as strongman of the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh.

Mr Thach, who stopped over in Bangkok en route home from an official visit to Indonesia, denied reports that Pen Sovan was under arrest, a victim of siding with Moscow in strains with Vietnam over Cambodia. "In the last three years he worked too much," Mr Thach told interviewers at the embassy last night. "Many times he was in Moscow to be treated."

The foreign minister seemed confused when explaining what the treatment was for, first suggesting a heart attack before settling on a stroke. It was difficult to judge whether it was a language problem, though he converses fluently in French and English and sometimes switches to make his meaning clear.

Asked whether Pen Sovan might resume his functions after recovering, Mr Thach said: "Now it is, I think forever. No more (physical) ability, immobility, paralyzed."

U.S. 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN' ON TOXIC CHEMICALS REJECTED

OW030710 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Nguyen Chi Dung commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: A 28 October AFP report quoted Eugene Rostow, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, as saying at the UN Disarmament Commission that Vietnam and Laos had used chemical weapons and that the United States would bring the issue up at the United Nations. Rostow also demanded that the three Indochinese countries allow foreign delegations to freely go to the places where chemical weapons had been used. Meanwhile, on 25 October, a group of so-called UN specialists arrived in Bangkok to conduct a so-called investigation of the reports about Vietnam's use of toxic chemicals in Laos and Kampuchea. Following are some remarks on the issue by the Voice of Vietnam commentator Nguyen Chi Dung.

Friends, there is nothing new in the U.S. psychological warfare machine's warming up of the cheap slander campaign about what they call Vietnam's use of toxic chemicals in Laos and Kampuchea. Washington launched that vicious campaign 6 years ago; that is, not long after U.S. imperialism's shameful setback in the war it waged in the three Indochinese countries. Therefore, we rightly observed from the start that U.S. ruling circles have taken advantage of the world public's sensibilities on the issue to smear Vietnam and take their political revenge. This explains why for the past 6 years, responsible persons in the U.S. ruling apparatus, from the president to secretary of state, have emulated one another in waging this vile, implausible slander campaign in a most frenzied and bitter manner. However, truth is something that cannot be easily distorted to suit one's purpose, especially when the truth concerns a scientific issue that requires solid arguments, not incongruous explanations. Therefore, it is easy to understand why the promoters of this cheap political ploy have suffered one setback after another.

At first, after the war ended, the U.S. psychological warfare machine spread the false rumor that chemical weapons had been used against the Lao bandit groups that surreptitiously carried out their activities in the Lao-Thai border areas. Then, in early 1979, after the overthrow of the genocidal regime in Kampuchea, some people in Washington repeatedly stated that chemical warfare was being waged in Kampuchea. However, their unconvincing arguments fell on deaf ears. Therefore, at the 35th UN General Assembly session, the U.S. State Department, then headed by Alexander Haig, a defeated general in the Vietnam war, openly joined in the slander campaign. The U.S. scheme was to take advantage of the UN forum to mold public opinion and turn their slander campaign into an international issue and to use it as a means to discredit Vietnam at the UN forum. Under U.S. pressure the 25th UN General Assembly session decided to send a so-called group of UN specialists to the Thai-Kampuchea area to seek out evidence in support of the unconvincing U.S. slanderous allegation. Finally, however, the conclusion drawn from this group of UN specialists' 36-page document disappointed the U.S. officials. It said that no evidence had been found to conclude that toxic chemicals had been used in Kampuchea. Yet the U.S. ruling circles did not easily give up their slander efforts. In mid-1982 they used the presence of some Asian lawyers in Bangkok to warm up their tedious slander campaign. They also urged the Canadian authorities to support them by sending the UN secretary general a study "on the chemical warfare in Kampuchea." They also repeatedly advanced what they called evidence such as some pieces of broken leaves, some water and some stones stained with toxic chemicals. However, even U.S. scientists assigned by the Washington administration to analyze those samples said that the evidence produced by the U.S. Government was unconvincing, and public opinion in some West European countries dismissed the U.S. condemnation as ridiculous. The 15 March 1982 declaration by the [name indistinct] international conference of scientists definitively affirmed that the scant evidence produced by the United States was insufficient to support its denunciation.

We are not in the least bothered by the libelous slanders and disgusting hypocrisy of the U.S. ruling circles. On several occasions they affirmed that they had such and such evidence and such and such witnesses, but it turned out that all they advanced in support of their arguments has only further exposed their deceitfulness, irrationality and ridiculousness.

Certainly, they will go on with their ridiculous political ploy, but it is even more certain that they will be unable to find any trace of a fact that did not exist in the past. Did they demand that such and such persons be allowed to go to Indochina to investigate and find out who really used toxic chemicals to exterminate human life? It is so simple. Even before they made such a demand, so many foreign journalists and scientists, including Americans, came to Vietnam over the past 6 years and saw with their own eyes the disastrous consequences of the U.S. genocidal, biocidal and ecocidal war in this land. They do not need to go far. In the United States there are still more than 40,000 children of U.S. veterans who are suffering from birth defects because their fathers were victims of the toxic chemicals that the U.S. imperialists used massively and indiscriminately in Vietnam. That is living proof of the criminal use of toxic chemicals against human beings.

Once again, we categorically reject the vicious slander campaign of the U.S. ruling circles. They cannot shirk their responsibilities for the barbaric crimes they perpetrated against the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, nor can they deny their responsibilities toward the Americans, victims of their chemical warfare in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

#### UN EXPENDITURES FOR KAMPUCHEAN MEETING PROTESTED

OW011646 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 1 -- Vietnam, Laos and other countries have protested against the U.N. Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions decision to spend more than one million U.S. dollars on the proposed international conference on Kampuchea and the activities of the ad hoc committee of this conference in the coming fiscal year.

Speakers against the bill pointed out that there was no reason to spend such a large sum on activities contrary to the U.N. Charter, especially when the U.N. is running low on its budget. Vietnam and Laos reaffirmed that they assumed no responsibility for such illegal acts.

#### COUNCIL OF STATE MEETS IN REGULAR SESSION 30 OCT

BK311524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Oct 82

["Communiqué of the Council of State"]

[Text] On 30 October the Council of State met in regular session under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh. Chairman of Nationalities Council Hoang Truong Minh attended.

1. The Council of State heard Chairman Truong Chinh report on the results of the official friendship visits by our party and state delegation led by Chairman Truong Chinh to the Soviet Union from 4 to 8 October and to Cuba from 12 to 19 October. The Council and State highly appreciated the activities of the delegations in the two fraternal countries and firmly believed that the visits have made an important contribution to strengthening the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and Cuba.

2. Having heard Tran Quang Huy, chairman of the National Assembly Judiciary Committee, report on the situation of law enforcement in a number of provinces and cities, the Council and State noted that since the promulgation of the new Constitution, the sense of law-abidingness of cadres and the people has been strengthened and lawbreaking has been reduced. The Council of State stressed the necessity of continuing to intensify the application of effective measures to organize uniform law enforcement and to exert tight control so as to uphold socialist legislation and to prevent lawbreaking.

3. The Council of State heard Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi report on the losses caused by typhoon No 7 in Nghe Tinh Province and on the less serious losses suffered by a number of other localities.

The Council of State sincerely extended its regards to the families of typhoon victims and reminded competent organs at the central and local levels to take active measures to help them quickly stabilize their living conditions.

4. The Council of State decided to convene the Fourth Session of the Seventh National Assembly in the second half of December.

5. In accordance with a proposal of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State decided to appoint Comrade (Do Quoc San) as chairman of the State Capital Construction Commission.

6. In accordance with a proposal of the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court, the Council of State decided to appoint a number of judges to the Supreme People's Court.

#### Further on Truong Chinh Report

OW311659 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Oct. 31 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, president of the Council of State, has reported to the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the State Council on the recent official friendship visits to the Soviet Union and Cuba by a Vietnamese party and state delegation, headed by himself.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the State Council unanimously agreed with President Truong Chinh's appraisal of the delegation's activities in the two fraternal countries and warmly hailed the complete identity of views and the spirit of mutual trust and understanding at the talks between the Vietnamese delegation and its Soviet and Cuban counterparts as shown in the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. joint communique and the Vietnam-Cuba joint communique, and in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba signed on this occasion.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the State Council are greatly inspired at the report on the important views expounded at the talks with the Vietnamese side by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the C.P.S.U Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and Fidel Castro, general secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, Central Committee, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Those views reflect the deep concern in a spirit of proletarian internationalism shown by the Soviet Union and Cuba for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. They also reflect the wholehearted support and assistance and all-sided cooperation of the two fraternal countries with Vietnam in carrying out the tasks and goals laid down by the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam aimed at successfully building socialism and firmly defending the fatherland, thus making an active contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world.

The political Bureau of the party C.C. and the State Council expressed sincere thanks to the Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet people, the Poltiical Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and people of Cuba, for their warm and cordial welcome to the Vietnamese party and state delegation. They believe that the Vietnamese party and state delegation's visits to the Soviet Union and Cuba would make an important contribution to further strengthening the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and between Vietnam and Cuba.

#### LE DUAN PAYS VISIT TO PHUC THO DISTRICT

BK301452 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, recently visited Phuc Tho District and some industrial production installations in the capital.

Accompanying him were Tran Vy, party Central Committee member, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, and Nguyen Van Kha, minister of engineering and metals.

Although it is a densely populated district, in the past few years Phuc Tho has made every effort to exploit its land and labor, intensify multicropping and intensive cultivation and considerably increase the production volume of grain, food products, industrial crops, handicraft items and agricultural products for export.

The cultivated area in the district has increased on the average by 13.5 percent with an increase of 22.5 percent in area planted in winter crops. The productivity of all main crops has increased as compared to that of the 2 previous years. The rice yield alone on those fields planted to two crops annually has increased by 17 quintals per hectare. The grain production volume has increased by 24 percent, while the raising of cattle, pigs and poultry has developed better than previously. The district has fulfilled its obligations to the state comprehensively and the livelihood of the people in the district has been basically stabilized and improved in some respects.

After listening to a report by Hoang Thanh Can, the district party committee secretary, about the production situation and the life of the people in the district, and about the economic and social development guidelines for Phuc Tho District from now until 1985, Comrade Le Duan worked with the members of the district party committee and the district people's committee, and with the key cadres of various sectors in the district. He was very pleased with the achievements scored by the party organization and people of Phuc Tho District and made several suggestions about the district's guidelines and tasks for the next few years.

Comrade Le Duan visited Phung Thuong agricultural cooperative, which was formerly very weak. The cooperative is now advancing steadily with three crops grown annually, including one crop of soybeans and sweet potatoes. The cooperative will probably achieve 8 tons of rice per hectare this year. It has gradually developed cultivation in balance with raising of animals and has combined agriculture with handicrafts, especially in the sector of export goods production.

Leaving Phuc Tho district, Comrade Le Duan went to visit some centrally and locally run industrial enterprises in the capital. At the towel factory, the sewing machine factory and the glass and wooden wares factories, the general secretary was very happy to learn that the factories have successfully overcome some of their difficulties in raw and other materials and in fuel so as to maintain and develop production and to ensure the workers' livelihood.

He repeatedly asked the factories' management to pay primary attention to developing the existing potentials in terms of labor, equipment and skills, in order to expand production, increase the quality of products, better meet the people's demands for consumer goods and engage in the production of export goods.

#### DA NANG PORT WORKERS SPEED UP CARGO TRANSFER

BK030347 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] On 1 November more than 400 cadres and workers of the Da Nang port held a meeting to launch 10 days of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and to start a new emulation drive to fulfill their 1982 plan norms 30 days ahead of schedule. Attending the meeting were Comrade (Mekitin), Soviet consul general in Da Nang and many specialists, captains and crews of Soviet ships unloading cargo at the port. Since early 1982, cadres and workers at the Da Nang port have overcome numerous difficulties in increasing their ability to unload and quickly clear ships from the port. So far they have achieved 94 percent of the 1982 plan norms, and by 25 October the port had fulfilled this year's planned target for storing goods. By signing an emulation agreement with all Soviet ships arriving at Da Nang port to unload cargo quickly, cadres and workers at the port over the past 10 months, using the unloading facilities of the Soviet ships and appropriately organizing labor and making full use of equipment, completely cleared the cargo from 24 Soviet ships 161 days before schedule. This saved more than 2 million dong for the state. During 1-31 October the port overfulfilled its unloading plan norm by 34 percent, clearing goods on 10 Soviet ships.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Banquet Hosted by Suharto

BK021555 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] President and Mrs Suharto hosted a banquet at Negara Palace this evening in honor of their guest, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. Speaking on the occasion, President Suharto said Indonesia and Pakistan as friends and fellow developing countries were determined to step up and expand cooperation for the benefit and progress of us all. Besides stepping up mutual cooperation, he said it was also necessary to increase cooperation on the regional and international scale. Therefore, the Pakistani president's state visit to Indonesia provided a very valuable opportunity to exchange views on common endeavors, Suharto said.

In his reply, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said, among other things, that his visit to Indonesia would strengthen the existing good relations between the two countries.

Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and his entourage arrived in Jakarta today. During the course of his Indonesian visit, the Pakistani president and his 87-member party will also visit East Java. The Pakistani guest will also visit Taman Mini Indonesia Indah Park and join Friday mass prayers on 5 November. The following day, the Pakistani president and entourage will leave Indonesia for Kuala Lumpur.

Comments on Security, Economy

BK021406 Jakarta OANA in English 0736 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta, Nov. 2 (ANTARA-OANA) -- Pakistan feels itself committed to the concept of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and to consistently supporting the elimination of competition between the big powers and their military presence in the area, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has said.

In a special interview with ANTARA on the eve of his visit to Indonesia Tuesday, President Zia said Pakistan also supports proclamation of the Indian Ocean into a non-nuclear zone and steps toward ensuring an atmosphere of security and peace in the area.

"We are also convinced that practical steps should be taken to ensure that the military presence of the big powers does not have to be replaced by forces of other powers in the region, such as a development would run counter to the aims of the concept of peace," the president said.

On the holding of an international conference on the Indian Ocean, he said Pakistan fully supports the stand taken by non-aligned countries that such a conference should be convened as soon as possible. Pakistan also is a supporter of the concept of establishing a zone of peace and neutrality in the Southeast Asian region, President Zia stressed.

Latest developments in the international area have caused the Non-Aligned Movement to gain more importance, the president said. He said: "We have been disturbed by the fact that a number of members of the Non-Aligned Movement have fallen victim to military intervention and flagrant violations of the United Nations Charter". In facing this situation, the non-aligned countries have to adhere strictly to the basic principles of the movement, he pointed out.

The Pakistani head of state stressed the need for the Non-Aligned Movement, in facing the danger threatening its existence, to renew the genuine spirit of the movement. The strength and vitality of the movement is very much dependent on its ability to cope with international issues and developments and to defend its principles against possible violators. "The principles of the Non-Aligned Movement form the basis of our country's foreign policy, and Pakistan will continue to play a positive and constructive role in upholding these principles", he said.

On the North-South dialogue, President Zia said Pakistan is deeply concerned over the worsening situation in the international economic life, and the crisis in the world economic system that has affected the economy of all countries. This crisis, he said, could not be solved by traditional methods, but requires an integrated and systematic approach for a lasting and durable solution. In my view, the depressing [as received] can be solved only through negotiations directed at the attainment of agreements of a global character", the president said.

He further said the developing countries were convinced that the international trading and financial systems that had developed since World War II benefited only the advanced countries and were no more suited to the realities of the world today. The situation calls for changing the international economic order, including democratization of its financial institutions. "It is my hope that global negotiations will soon be held and that it will be possible to remove the negative tendencies that have cropped up in international economic cooperation frameworks," he said. Considering the mutual interdependence in international economic life, there is no substitute to a North-South dialogue, the president concluded.

#### Meeting With Suharto

BK030845 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, on the 2d day of his Indonesian visit, this morning held talks with President Suharto at Merdeka Palace. Earlier, President Ziaul Haq laid a wreath at Kalibata Heroes Cemetery in Jakarta. On the talks between President Suharto and President Ziaul Haq, a Radio Republik Indonesia reporter reported the following from Merdeka Palace:

[Begin recording] The talks between President Suharto and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq this morning lasted about 2 hours. The meeting took place at Merdeka Palace. The talks commenced at 0930 and ended around noon. The Merdeka talks centered on efforts to step up cooperation between Indonesia and Pakistan. They also touched on various international issues.

Speaking to reporters, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said that he and President Suharto had wide-ranging discussions on the relations between the two countries and various international issues. He said that both countries were trying to step up economic cooperation and that the talks between the two leaders had further fostered mutual understanding. On international issues, President Ziaul Haq said that there were no differences of opinion between Indonesia and Pakistan. On the contrary, both countries had arrived at a common understanding of various international problems. President Ziaul Haq also said that he was impressed with the effectiveness of ASEAN and with Indonesia's role in ASEAN. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono said that the talks between President Suharto and President Ziaul Haq also touched on economic cooperation between the two countries. The possibility of using financial resources of a third party, such as the Asian Development Bank, in the economic cooperation between the two countries had also been discussed.

On Indonesian-Pakistani cooperation within the Indonesia-Pakistan economic and cultural cooperation [IPECC] accord, Minister Sudharmono said that it was necessary for both countries to make adequate preparations for cooperation in line with the IPECC. He said that in this connection, it was necessary to find out if Pakistan was able to supply cotton to and purchase tea from Indonesia. The IPECC was reactivated following President Suharto's visit to Pakistan in 1980.

On political matters, Minister Sudharmono said that Indonesia had spelled out its position in connection with the PRC.

Following his meeting with President Ziaul Haq, President Suharto also received U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and his wife at Merdeka Palace today. The U.S. guest was accompanied by Defense and Security Affairs Minister and concurrently Commander of the Armed Forces General M. Yusuf and his wife.

#### BRIEFS

NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR -- Jakarta, Nov 1 (ANTARA/OANA) -- President Suharto has emphasized that the realization of world peace and development constitutes a common tasks of mankind. Returning a speech of the new ambassador with extraordinary and plenipotentiary powers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North) Chang Yong-Chun who presented his credential at Merdeka Palace Monday morning, the Indonesian head of state noted that both Indonesia and North Korea are now engaged in their respective national development with methods and aims they consider the best for the welfare of their peoples. [Excerpt] [Jakarta OANA in English 0745 GMT 1 Nov 82 BK]

ENVOYS TO, FROM IRAQ -- Jakarta, Oct. 15 (ANTARA/OANA) -- The Government of the Republic of Iraq has agreed to the appointment of Abdurrahman Gunadirja as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Indonesia to Iraq, replacing Sagiri Kartanegara who has concluded his term of office. In the meantime the Indonesian Government has, on the other hand, given its agreement to the appointment of Muhammad Zuhair 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Bayraqdar, 47 years as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Iraq to Indonesia. [Jakarta OANA in English 1123 GMT 15 Oct 82 BK]

ENVOY TO SENEGAL -- Jakarta, Oct. 15 (ANTARA/OANA) -- President Abdou Diouf of Senegal said that it was a great honour for Indonesia for being host of the historical meeting of leaders of the Third World countries in Bandung in 1955. The Senegalese president was speaking in Dakar Thursday when receiving credentials of Indonesian Ambassador plenipotentiary for Senegal, the Gambia, Gabon and Ivory Coast Taufik Rakhmat Sudarwo. [Excerpt] [Jakarta OANA in English 1056 GMT 15 Oct 82 BK]

ENVOY TO SWITZERLAND -- Bern, Oct. 19 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Indonesian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Switzerland Mrs Artaii Sudirjo Tuesday (October 19) presented her credentials to Swiss Confederation President Fritz Honegger. [Excerpt] [Jakarta OANA in English 0803 GMT 19 Oct 82 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN -- Jakarta, Oct 27 (AFP) -- The government has named career diplomat Leon Sumantri as the new Indonesian ambassador to Spain to succeed Surojo Sarni who has completed his assignment in Madrid, the Foreign Office announced today. The appointment of Mr Sumantri has been approved by the Spanish Government, an office statement said. Mr Sumantri, 54, had served at Indonesian embassies in London, Tokyo and Washington. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0337 GMT 27 Oct 82 BK]

GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW STATUS OF FOREIGNERS

HK010028 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] The government has ordered a review of the status of foreign missionaries and other foreign employees. Labor Minister Blas Ople ordered technicians and employees throughout the Philippines, including some 5,000 foreign missionaries. The Labor Ministry said the review will be carried out by the Bureau of Local Employment in conjunction with the Ministry of Justice. This may result, according to the labor minister, in a decision to terminate the work permits of those who have failed to comply with stipulated obligations such as the training of Filipino understudies.

Ople said that those who have been verified to have abused the hospitality of the host country by engaging in dubious political activities may also lose work permits and visas. He pointed out that foreign missionaries who interfere with trade union activities infringe on the country's sovereignty, and this can be a ground for deportation. The labor minister said a review is necessary to gather facts as a basis of new legislation governing the admission of foreign technicians and workers to the Philippines.

## TIMES JOURNAL Views Issue

HK030206 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 2 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Can't We Have More Filipino Missionaries?"]

[Text] The move to review the status of foreign technicians, experts and employees, including that of some 5,000 missionaries, is timely and long overdue.

Minister of Labor and Employment Blas F. Ople made it clear that the review was being undertaken jointly by his office and the Ministry of Justice to update outmoded laws governing the admission here of foreign workers and missionaries.

Under existing laws, many of them presidential decrees, it was verified by the Labor Ministry that many foreigners granted work permits had abused the hospitality of the country by engaging in dubious political activities. Others, it was pointed out, failed to comply with stipulated obligations such as the training of Filipino understudies.

Ople noted in passing that an immigration law on the matter of employment had not been revised since 1940, except through amendments in the labor code.

Offhand, while the review of foreign employees in the country appeared to be a routine matter which any government would undertake to bring its laws up to date, the fly in the ointment is the status of some 5,000 foreign missionaries.

The Christian churches, particularly the dominant Catholic Church, can be expected to view this step taken by the government as a move against them. At its worse, the churches could accuse the government of trying to nationalize religion and cite the proviso in the Constitution on the separation of church and state.

This is probably farthest from the thoughts of government leaders, however. They are concerned more with how some foreign missionaries have consistently blocked efforts of the government to bring underdeveloped areas of the country into the mainstream of the country's progressive public improvement programs. There are times when looking ahead should take precedence over the so-called humane and emotional aspects in the course of a nation's growth.

The government looks ahead in terms of the tens of thousands of Filipinos who in years to come will benefit from the improvement projects; the Church keeps an eye on the here and now of people's lives which could be severely affected by the projects, in the form of loss of traditional lands and their homes.

But when foreign missionaries agitate and incite against the laws of the land, they have no further business remaining in the country. They are guests of the Filipino people and as guests should comport themselves as such. Their business is to serve the spiritual needs of the people and work within the purview of the law.

There is no denying that this country owes much to the tireless work by foreign missionaries, particularly those in the hinterlands and in our best universities and colleges. But this should not give them the idea that they are still the masters and the Filipinos the "indios". What they could do is to train more Filipino priests and gradually let them take over the duties of spiritual servants of the people.

One often wonders why in this only Christian country in the Far East with a population of nearly 48 million, there are still 5,000 foreign missionaries. If some 75 percent of the population is Catholic, why are there not more Filipino missionaries? Or are these foreign missionaries stubbornly holding on to their last strongholds, and if so, what for and why?

#### RADICAL CLERGY 'THIRD FORCE' BEING INVESTIGATED

HK300014 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] A group of radical Catholic priests was believed behind the plot to drive a wedge between the Roman Catholic Church and the military. Government and military intelligence authorities are making inquiries in the matter to identify the radical Church clergy called the Third Force. Also being looked into are the pattern of operations of the Third Force and its scope.

The existence of a Third Force in the Catholic hierarchy in the country surfaced when Bishop (Filomeno Bactul) denied having written an open letter to President Marcos denouncing the arrest of several priests on subversion charges. The bishop said his alleged signature on the letter was forged. The Third Force of radical priests was said to be rebelling not only against the government but also against the Catholic Church leadership.

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